



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the president are discussed in the following order: the veto power, executive relations with Congress, Cabinet, and Commissions, the power of appointment, the supervision of the execution of laws, the president as commander-in-chief, executive power in foreign relations, the pardoning power. A final chapter discusses the limitations on the president's power, chief among which are noted restraints imposed by Congress, the supreme court, and custom. The view that the president possesses an undefined residuum of power and the policies of former President Roosevelt in his exercise of such powers are severely criticized. Especially interesting is the chapter on the appointing power, in which the evils of the present system of dispensing patronage, as well as certain defects in the civil-service system are clearly brought out. Coming from one who has had practical experience in the things whereof he speaks, these lectures are more than usually valuable to the student of public affairs.

R. G. G.

### INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

COLBY, FRANK MOORE (Ed.). *The New International Year Book for 1915*. Pp. 752. Price, \$5.00. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1916.

Desirous of knowing at a glance who headed the National League batting list in 1915, what relation eugenics has to the war, what States passed "blue-sky" laws, what was the status of world trade and industry, what were the developments of feminism, philology, or meteorology during the past year, one may comfortably take from his desk *The New International Year Book*. Whatever the subject, he may be reasonably sure of finding it treated, and the general acceptance of this annual cyclopedia, since 1907, gives it a certain authority.

The ground covered by the Year Book takes from its value as a source book for specialized study; it is, however, an important hand book of recent events and contains valuable current bibliographies, statistics and biographies. The arrangement of material has been altered only in that certain statistical information—unavailable because of the war—has been replaced by a "comprehensive article on the WAR OF THE NATIONS," and this lead article may be said to defy the multiplicity of events and confusion of reports in an effort to give a clear, connected, impartial account of what has been happening in this almost overwhelming field.

C. H. C.

CRANDALL, SAMUEL B. *Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement*. (2d Ed.) Pp. xxxii, 663. Price, \$6.00. Washington: John Byrne and Company, 1916.

Dr. Crandall has so much enlarged the first edition of his work that it might well be considered as a distinct treatise on the subject of treaties—nevertheless it has been designated as a second edition, and as such supplements the first edition with a wealth of material. The subject of international treaties is particularly interesting because it touches upon some of the most important questions in the whole field of international relations as well as of constitutional law. It would be difficult to find anyone more competent to treat the subject than Dr.

Crandall, who is a member of the bar of New York and the District of Columbia and a thorough student of international law. He has had the additional advantage of practical experience relative to our treaty relations while working in the Department of State.

As regards its arrangement and subject matter, the book is practical, scholarly, and comprehensive. Dr. Crandall makes use of copious citations from European and American authorities. It might perhaps be questioned whether we have not reached the period when we may discard the unimportant comments of many of the men of second-rate ability whose statements he thus honors. Dr. Crandall himself could speak with much greater authority, and this clothing of his own thoughts in the words of some judge of inferior capacity unnecessarily cramps the study of the question. A citation from an unimportant source is apt to encourage the student in a waste of time in searching out the original case. Separate compilations of extracts from judicial decisions, skilfully classified, can be placed in a separate appendix to justify the conclusions reached, but let us break with a method which savors of scholasticism. This very defect will render the book more acceptable to certain of our lawyers who can only receive ideas dressed in such a form. Dr. Crandall is very cautious also about giving us the benefit of his learning. He avoids an application of principles to the important questions of treaty violations which have absorbed so much attention in the last few months, but his conservative discussion throws light on the whole field of international treaty relations and makes of his book an authoritative treatise which every student of international relations and every diplomat must have under his hand.

E. C. STOWELL.

*Columbia University.*

HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. *The Monroe Doctrine: an Interpretation.* Pp. xiv, 445. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1915.

HULL, WILLIAM I. *The Monroe Doctrine: National or International?* Pp. ix, 136. Price, 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

Professor Hart's book is the most comprehensive analysis of the Monroe Doctrine with the possible exception of the German work of Kraus. In the first three parts he not only traces the modifications which the Doctrine has suffered at the hands of successive Presidents, but gives a most excellent presentation of the changing attitude of Europe and of Latin America. In Part IV he proceeds to subject to the same critical analysis some of the cognate doctrines, such as the Drago Doctrine, the Calvo Doctrine, the German Doctrine, and the principles of national policy involved in our position in the Pacific. Part V is devoted to an examination of present world conditions with a view to ascertaining whether territorial and commercial relations have so changed as to call for a restatement of the Doctrine. In Part VI the author develops what he calls the Doctrine of Permanent Interest, which in his view presents the most concise formulation of the basic principles of American foreign policy. He adopts this formulation because it emphasizes the vital interest of the United States in all distinctively American questions, and at the same time avoids giving offence, which the use of the term "Paramount Interest" would be certain to give throughout Latin America. The